

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,
JULY 14, 1915.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

PART 49

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



HIS GERMAN PRISONER

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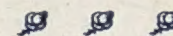
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IN the July issue of *Blackwood's Magazine* the "Junior Sub.," whose most interesting series, entitled the "First Hundred Thousand," is appearing monthly in that periodical, describes a typical "dug-out" in Flanders.

"Observe this eligible residence on your left. It has a little door nearly six feet high and a real glass window, with a little curtain. Inside, there is

a bunk, six feet long, together with an ingenious folding wash-hand stand, of the nautical variety, and a flap-table. The walls, which are painted pale-green, are decorated with elegant extracts from the *Sketch* and *La Vie Parisienne*."

Nearly every dug-out is beautified by pictures from the *Sketch*, which is the favourite paper at the Front.

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1. A bottle of "Harlene" for the Hair—the wonderful Hair tonic, stimulant, and dressing that literally compels a magnificent growth of hair.
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Illustrated War News, 14/7/15

The Illustrated War News.



A CRUCIAL MOMENT IN THE CONQUEST OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: THE BURGOMASTER OF WINDHOEK YIELDS TO GENERAL BOTHA.

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THE GREAT WAR.

ALTHOUGH there are many signs of German activity along the line of the West, and rather more than many rumours of troop-movements and gun-trains being hurried into Flanders, the promised "Calais at all costs" movement has yet to develop itself into concrete action. The main idea of the German counter-assaults upon various points of the front—particularly on the Meuse and in the Argonne—is probably a desire to ease off French pressure elsewhere; at the same time, since the points of attack are shifting somewhat rapidly, it may be that the Germans are testing the Allied line for weak joints that might be broken with a supreme effort.

It is, of course, quite obvious, too, that, apart from their poison-gas gain north-west of Ypres in the

last days of April and the first days of May, the Germans have done nothing of great moment in the West since the beginning of the year, and, with their devotion to large and dramatic effect, this inaction must be irksome to them. It may be possible, too, that they have

railed the maximum of the forces they will permit themselves to use on the Eastern front, and have limited their adventure there to the capture (or failure to capture) Warsaw and the area it affects in a military sense. If this is the case, they may be prepared to risk another big throw in the West

in the hope that the close-season of a second winter will find them not only in good strategical and political positions, but also with every appearance of a vigorous aggressive behind them. A thrust at Calais (as the cry of rumour goes), or at Paris (as another rumour last autumn promised), or even an attempt to break through between Verdun and the West and so divide the Allied forces, all offer chances that the Germans are likely to appreciate. Germany might try any of these lines of attack, though her trouble will not be in the attempt but in the accomplishment.

To enforce her success on any of these lines, Germany will have to face conditions considerably more difficult than those which caused her failure last autumn. She had then to fight her battles great armies of first-class troops, and she can scarcely hope to surpass those armies in numbers or condition at the present time.

Also, when Germany failed in October-November last year, she failed against opponents woefully thin in line and astoundingly lacking in reserves. Now Germany will have to force her way through powerful fronts well served by adequate forces that are, in their turn, well backed

up by reserves. Germany, in addition to the large armies she will press into any line of attack, is likely to try and overwhelm her enemies with gun-power. We can be certain that she has paid particular attention to this department, and, from what we can gather,

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MENTIONED IN SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DESPATCH:
MAJOR-GENERAL W. P. BRAITHWAITE.

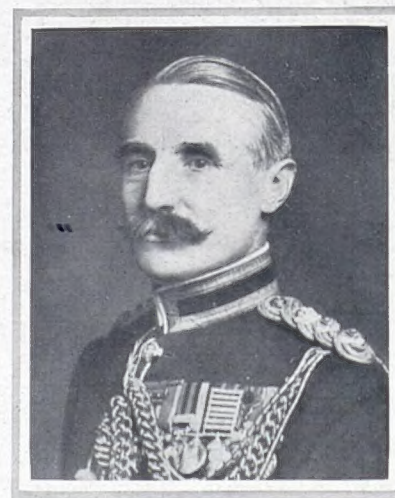
In his recently published despatch on the Dardanelles operations, Sir Ian Hamilton writes: "Major-General W. P. Braithwaite, C.B., is the best Chief of the General Staff it has ever been my fortune to encounter in war."

Photographs by Elliott and Fry.



MENTIONED IN SIR IAN HAMILTON'S
DESPATCH: LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. R.
BIRDWOOD.

General Birdwood, whose successful conduct of operations, says Sir Ian Hamilton, "speaks for itself," commands the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps which landed at Gaba Tepe.



MENTIONED IN SIR IAN HAMILTON'S
DESPATCH: MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. HUNTER-
WESTON.

General Hunter-Weston "was tried very highly," writes Sir Ian Hamilton, who describes him as "untiring, resourceful, and ever more cheerful as the outlook (on occasion) grew darker."

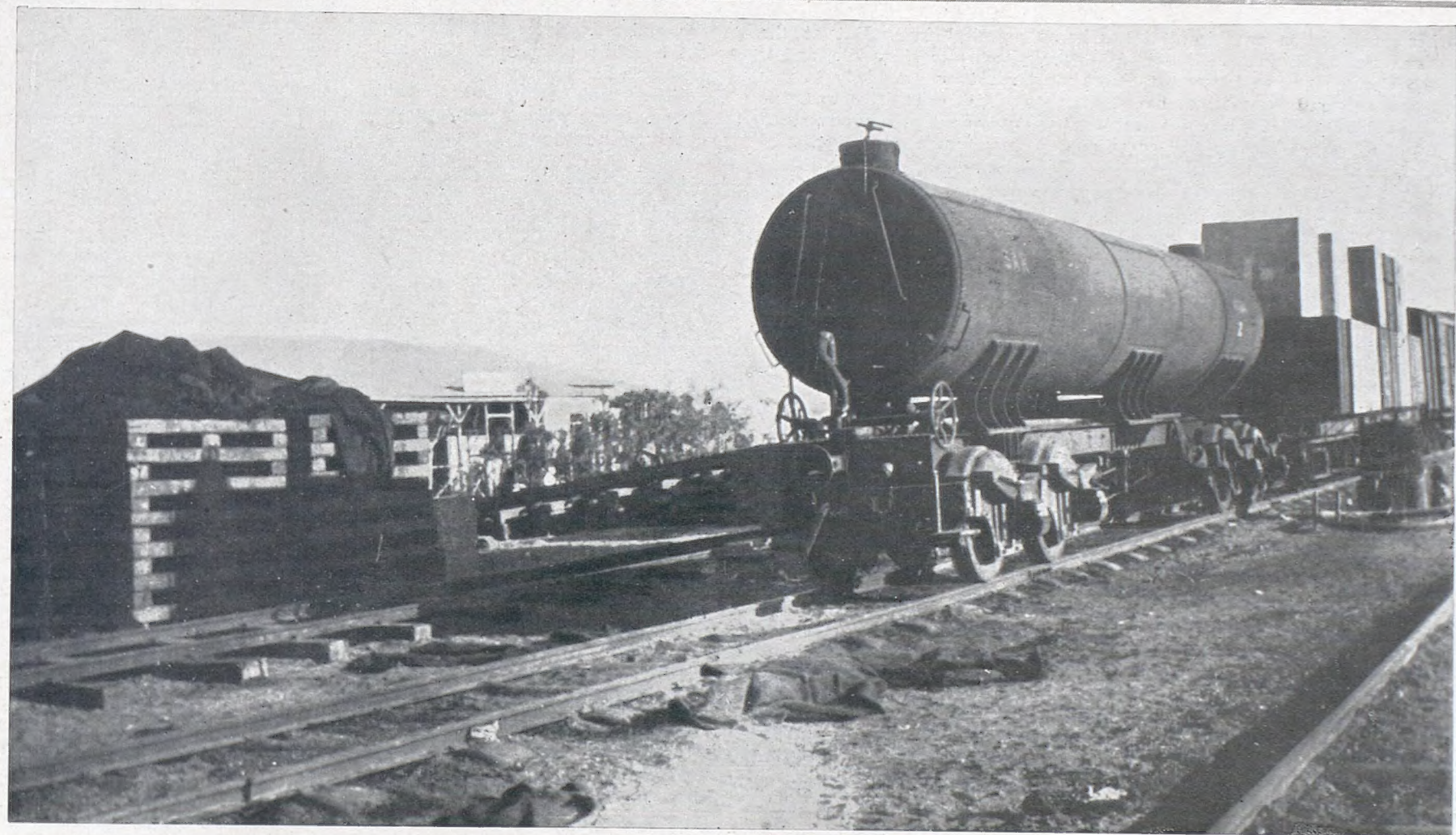
find them not only every appearance of a crisis (as the cry of the German army promised), or the difference between Verdun and the other forces, all offer themselves to appreciate. The situation of attack, though it is a temptation but in the

of these lines, German forces are considerably more numerous than her failure last year. Her battles great and her losses can scarcely hope to be in condition at the



GENERAL A. G. HUNTER-STON.

"was tried very highly," and ever more cheerful (occasion) grew darker."



EAGERLY AWAITED BY BOTHA'S TROOPS IN WATERLESS COUNTRY: A WATER-TRAIN ARRIVING AT TREKKOPJES STATION, GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. "Lack of water," writes our correspondent, a member of the South African forces, "has been one of the heaviest handicaps General Botha has had to contend with, and the arrival of the water-train is eagerly looked for by troops along the line. Each man is allowed one gallon per day for all purposes—drinking, cooking, washing—and any delay in the arrival of the water-train means this small allowance is still further reduced." Trekkopjes Station was the scene of a brilliant exploit. An official report stated: "Colonel Skinner's force guarding the rail-head at Trekkopjes, about fifty miles N.E. of Swakopmund, was attacked at dawn on April 26 by a German force 700 strong with 12 guns. The attack was repulsed. . . . The Kimberley Regiment bore the brunt of the fighting."

her concentration on this ideal has borne practical fruit. But at the same time it is doubtful if the Allies have been altogether idle, and if the Germans try to hammer their way through they are likely to find forces eminently capable of hammering back. Still, the drive to Calais has yet to come off, and the fact that it is very extensively advertised does not prove that it will come off. It may prove the reverse.

The pressure of attack in the Argonne has shifted this week, and, following their unsuccess of last week, the Germans have been thrusting at the French positions on the outskirts of the Bois le Prêtre, north-west of Pont-à-Mousson, as well as in the difficult country between the Forest of Apremont and St. Mihiel. Both these points have felt the effect of steady French progress, and the Germans in their assaults are working over ground lost to them since the beginning of this year. In the Bois-le-Prêtre district the enemy has hurled himself with great force against woods from which he was driven with great loss in May last. The new advance was made over a three-mile front extending from Fey-en-Haye to the Moselle. On July 5 the Germans succeeded in getting a footing on a line roughly five-eighths of a mile long to the east of Fey-en-Haye, and on the western fringes of the wood. In spite of a heavy bombardment, this was the only gain registered on this day, and it was no more than the first line of trenches. A full-bodied attack on the following day was pulled up by a curtain of

fire, and a day later attacks supported by bombardment, hand-grenades, and liquid fire were thrust back, and by a quick counter-thrust the French were able to regain 200 yards of the works they had lost on July 5.

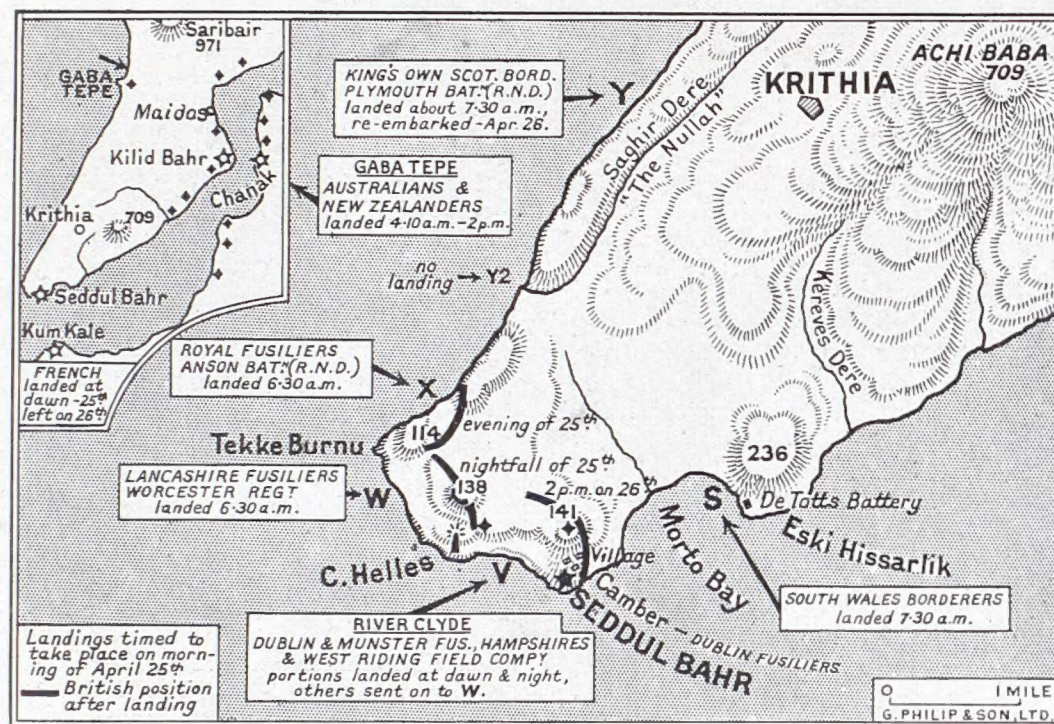
The assault south-east of St. Mihiel was launched on the night of July 6. Preceded by a violent bombardment, the Germans took the offensive from a hill which commands the right bank of the Meuse to the south of Ailly,

as far as the Tête de Vache in the Forest of Apremont. Most of this line of assault was thrown back with heavy losses, but in the region of Vaux Fery the French works were entered over a front of 760 yards, and the first trenches were captured. To the German mind this gain appears more momentous, for it is given as 1600 yards; in any case, further attempts at progress were easily held by the fire of the French artillery, and the movement failed to develop auspiciously for the enemy. Along the rest of the French line there has been much artillery work, especially at Arras—where the Allied offensive has died down for the moment, probably in the face of German concentration—and Arras Cathedral was caught by shellfire and was, apparently, burnt out. A French gain is reported west of Les Eparges, where, after much fighting, a

section of trench, south of the Sonvaux ravine, was recaptured from the Germans, who had held the position here since June 27.

The latest news shows that the German concentration at Souchez has led them into several heavy attacks, most of which have been consistently

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A MAP TO ILLUSTRATE SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DESPATCH: THE SOUTHERN END OF THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, SHOWING THE TIMES AND PLACES OF LANDING, THE NAMES OF THE REGIMENTS CONCERNED, AND THE BRITISH POSITIONS AFTER LANDING.

hand-grenades, thrust the French on July 5. The night of July 6. the offensive from the south of Ailly, the Tête de Vache crest of Apremont. This line of assault was driven back with losses, but in the Vaux Fery the works were entered to the German front of 760 yards, first trenches were To the German gain appears momentous, for it is 1600 yards; in further attempts were easily the fire of the artillery, and the failed to develop for the enemy. The rest of the there has been lerywork, especially rras—where the ensive has died the moment, in the face of concentration — Cathedral was y shellfire and rently, burnt out. gain is reported s Eparges, where, ch fighting, a recaptured from e 27.

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PART OF THE RICH MINERAL RESOURCES GERMANY HAS LOST

General Botha's conquest of German South-West Africa has deprived Germany of valuable mineral resources in the shape of copper and lead mines, as at Otavi, Tsumek, and Anwap. The parent company is British, owning 4500 square miles of land in the copper district and at Windhoek. In 1913 it exported copper worth some £400,000, and much ore is now accumulated there. "The Khan mine," writes our

WITH GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: THE KHAN COPPER MINE.

correspondent, "is situated on the Swakopmund-Windhoek Railway, and is equipped with an up-to-date plant for treating copper and tin ores. The mine was deserted when our troops reached it, but the Germans had laid several mines to welcome us, all of which were, fortunately, located and destroyed before any damage was done. The whole of the surrounding district is rich in minerals."

unsuccessful. On the other hand, the French have been able to force their way forward here, and a gain of 800 yards has enabled them to draw near Souchez, after a sanguinary attack. Violent counter-efforts to even up matters have enabled the Germans to regain 100 yards of the French capture, but no more than that. At the same time our Allies obtained a striking gain in the Vosges, where, at Fontenelle, in the Ban-de-Sapt district, on July 8 the enemy was driven from points he had captured, and so drastically handled that his own defensive works, from the hill to the south-east of that point, and as far as the Launois road, were captured by the French, and a big haul of soldiery and cannon was made. The advance was pushed to a depth of 760 yards over a front of 650 yards.

Sir John French reports progress on his front, where for some time the fighting has been mainly concerned with gas-shells flung into Ypres by the Germans. The main gain made by us is the capture—on July 6—of 200 yards of trench on our left and to the north of Ypres. This was done under the cover of our own and the French guns, and was accomplished with few casualties. The gain, so it is stated, is of greater worth than the numerical extent implies, and gives us command of good positions. Eighty prisoners were taken here, and three heavy counter-attacks repulsed. Other work is reported, also. On July 4, a German sap north of Ypres was blown in by our howitzer-shells, and its destruction was completed by a platoon of our infantry. The platoon returned practically intact, but the Germans must needs embellish the incident with imaginative slaughter. German wireless, as the British commander

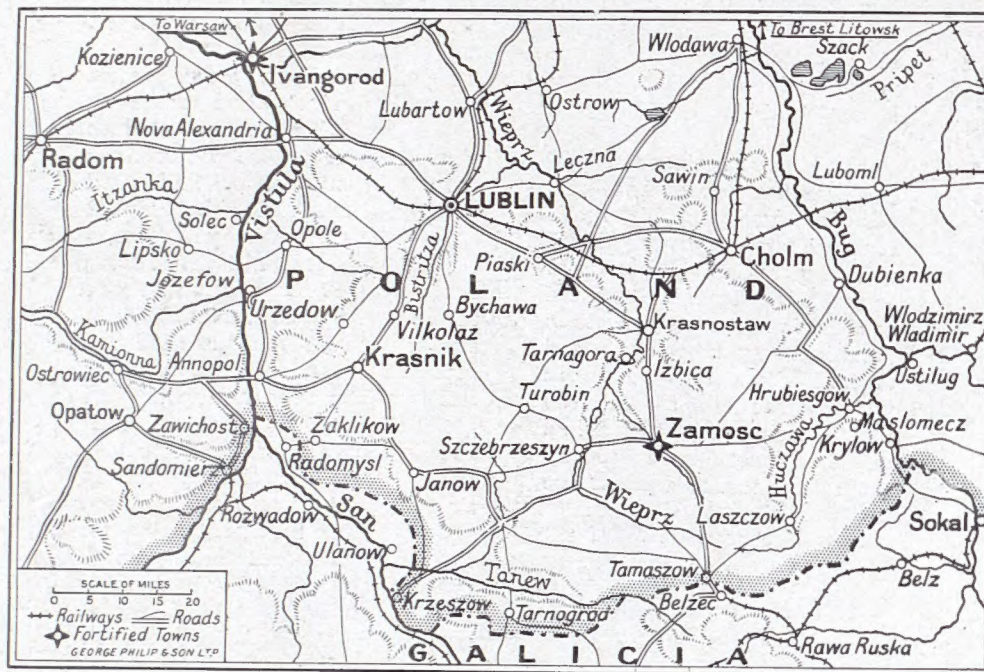
points out, claimed that they had "bloodily" repulsed an attack in this sector. Perhaps we shall yet have to withdraw the plea that the Germans are an unimaginative race. The final item of this report deals with an attack on a barricade on the Ypres-Roulers Railway. After a heavy bombardment, the Germanic rush swept the defence away, but a counter-attack very quickly set matters right, and the position is still in our hands. The final effect of all this work by the British has been to

cause the Germans to fall back along the canal, and so extend the area of our gains.

From the facts to hand, and from the studied reticence of the Austro-German reports, it seems that the great thrust in the East has encountered the inevitable. Latterly it has been obvious that the thrust in Eastern Galicia had been experiencing difficulties, for the story of overwhelming advance had degenerated into a serial account of small details, and attacks repulsed—both by the Germans and the Russians. The warfare in Galicia, however, was carefully obscured by the more dramatic movement that was to thrust up through Poland, smash the railway at and about Lublin and Cholm, and leave Warsaw helpless and shivering before the all-victorious invader. Those of us who remembered the first attempt to carry out this plan in a country so difficult, so innocent of roads and

so confused with marshes, watched the *communiqués* from the East with an interest tinged with scepticism. As far as one can say now, our agnosticism seems to have been reliable. An Austrian army advancing beyond Krasnik has been met and repulsed so definitely that it has had to fall back to the high ground behind Krasnik, and to content itself with

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RUSSIA'S FINE RALLY IN POLAND: THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE VISTULA AND THE BUG, INCLUDING THE SCENE OF THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES AT KRASNIK AND ALONG THE RIVER BISTRITZA TOWARDS LUBLIN.

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MUCH BEFORE THE PUBLIC: THE DEFENDER OF YPRES; THE MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE; AND "THE TERROR OF THE DANUBE."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer (Photograph No. 1), so much commended in Sir John French's last despatch for his fine defence of Ypres, was born in March 1857.—Major-Gen. Sir Stanley Brenton von Donop (No. 2) was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance and Fourth Military Member of the Army Council in 1913. He was born in February 1860, son of Vice-Admiral E. P. B. von Donop. He

served in the South African War.—Lieut.-Commander Kerr, R.N., D.S.O., is in charge of the British-manned picket-boat, known as the "Terror of the Danube," which harries Austrian river-monitors and picket gun-boats. He torpedoed and sank a monitor recently. He is seen on the left of our third photograph. Seated is Rear-Admiral Troubridge.—[Photos. 1 and 2 by Lafayette.]

repulsing attacks which its leaders admit are exceedingly powerful. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that the Grand Duke Nicholas would be prepared to do his uttermost to prevent his enemy endangering one of the few strong lines of railway communication he has in this area, and it



CAPTAIN PARSLOW'S SON, WHO BRAVELY STEERED THE "ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN" TO SAFETY: SECOND MATE PARSLOW.

Captain Parslow's son was by his father's side when the latter was killed. He was knocked down, but quickly rose and took the helm "until assistance arrived," thus saving the ship. Another shell burst near him, and broke one of the spokes of the wheel.

his forces invaded was not merely a huge tract of some 320,000 miles, it was an exceedingly difficult country, tangled with bush where it was not waterless desert. Nevertheless, a campaign which began in September last, was complicated by the ill-starred rebellion, and was taken up with great energy when that rebellion was crushed on the surrender of Kemp on Feb. 3, has been carried forward so determinedly that the Germans have never been able to cope with the Union forces. The Germans were outgeneralled from the beginning. By a great encircling movement, in which Brigadier-General Myburg and Brigadier-General Brits

was also fairly certain that, on ground peculiarly adapted to Russian methods, an effort of a pronounced kind would be made. The Russians, indeed, seem to be fighting with all conditions once more in their favour, for great reserve forces have been filling out their lines, and at every point they seem to be meeting their enemy on terms so equal that German reports have had to fall back on the Delphic habit of decimating facts—a habit they have proved to be of great comfort in time of trial. The check may not mean that the whole of the Germanic energy in the East has been expended, but it means that the Russians have measured its quality, and have reason to feel that they can cope with it.

Quite the most striking episode of the week is the report from South Africa that General Botha's campaign has ended with complete success, and that the whole of German South-West Africa has surrendered to the Union forces. General Botha's strategy has been swift and brilliant. The territory

played excellent part, the whole of the German force was rounded up and forced to surrender.

We have also read during this week a brilliant and stimulating despatch from the British Commander-in-Chief in the Dardanelles, General Sir Ian Hamilton. The account covers the story of the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and some of the fighting in the days that followed. The account is not only vivid, but it enables us to grasp the details of the work and the spirit of the men who are fighting there. The fact that the difficulties are recognised and not minimised gives General Hamilton's report much of its inspiration and value. The fighting in the Peninsula has been, during the week, mainly composed of counter-attacks by the Turks—repulsed with severe loss—and heavy bombardment. From other spheres of the fighting even reports continue to come in. Italy is pursuing her steady course in the face of a strong enemy, and if she has done nothing dramatic, she has done much that is useful. On the sea she has had a loss, the cruiser *Amalfi* having been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: JULY 13, 1915.

It was stated in our last Issue, following the information received from Petrograd, that a German battle-ship of the *Deutschland* class had been torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic by a Russian submarine. The Admiralty have since notified that the battle-ship was destroyed in the Baltic by a British submarine.



THE HEROIC COMMANDER OF THE "ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN": THE LATE CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD PARSLOW.

Captain Parslow, who smilingly defied a German submarine for four hours, was at last killed by one of its shells, which blew him from the bridge. The "Anglo-Californian," of London, owned by the Nitrate-Producers' S.S. Company, was attacked off the Irish coast while homeward bound from Quebec.

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COOL CHEEK! AN ENEMY PHOTOGRAPH PURPORTING TO SHOW THE OXYGEN TREATMENT OF GERMANS Gassed BY BRITISH BOMBS!

This illustration from a German newspaper is lettered underneath: "Protective measures against the English gas-bombs." The assertion is a deliberate falsehood; for, so far, there is no record of use being made by our troops of asphyxiating gas in bombs or by other means. The Germans here shown as undergoing oxygen treatment by field-ambulance orderlies were, doubtless, really sufferers from their

own poison gas. Accidents with their own poison-gas engines, the destruction of charged gas-cylinders by shell-fire from the Allied lines, unexpected changes of the wind while the fumes were being let off, causing the asphyxiating gas to roll back over the German lines, have caused, it has been stated by prisoners and others, an appreciable number of casualties among the enemy, in spite of their precautions.



THE SCENE OF A GERMAN ORGY: A ROOM IN A BELGIAN HOUSE AS A PARTY OF THE ENEMY LEFT IT.

From the very beginning of the occupation of Belgium, the German soldiery has shown an inclination to wanton destruction of property, public and private, as well as systematic cruelty. Many cases have been recorded where houses used for the accommodation of troops have been subsequently wrecked and left in a state of utter chaos and destruction, such as that illustrated in the above photograph. One

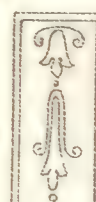
cause of this particular outrage is conspicuous, in the shape of numerous empty bottles and glasses standing on a table. The condition of the room speaks for itself—it has evidently been the scene of an orgy. It will be recalled that the Bryce Report on German atrocities stated that little effort appeared to have been made in the German Army to check drunkenness, which naturally led to crime.



THE WAR, IN THE PICTURE-PALACES: A FRENCH AUDIENCE DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY THEIR ARMY'S HEROISM AS SHOWN ON THE SCREEN.

Among the audience here illustrated with so much feeling and imagination, we may note the mother who has brought her two boys as to a history lesson, the wounded soldier, the old man reviving his own campaigning memories, the grey-haired dame profoundly moved by such tragic scenes. Picture-palaces, when wisely conducted, do much to make the people realise the gravity of the national crisis.

An apologist of British cinema shows wrote recently: "We have received the personal thanks of the Prince of Wales for the assistance we have rendered the National Relief Fund. We have proved a rich ground for recruiting . . . The Ministry of Munitions has now approached the Exhibitors' Association and asked its help to advertise the call for workers."—[Drawn by J. Simont.]



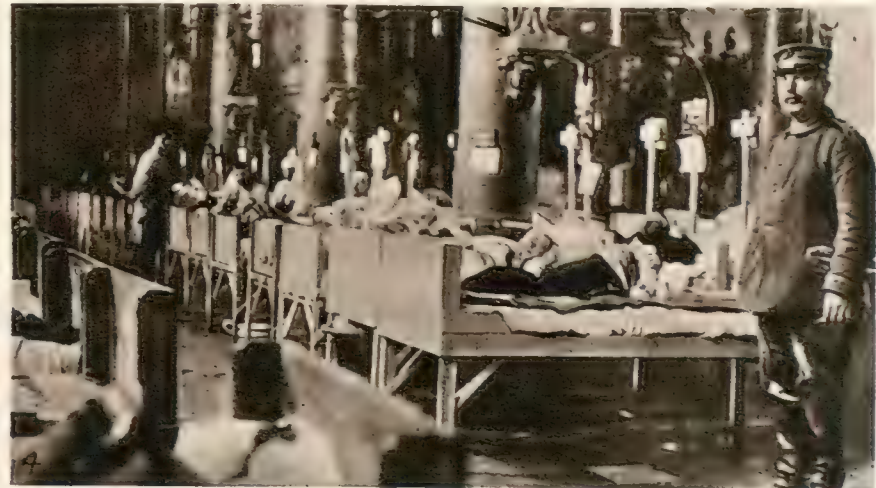
TRENCH NEWS: A RUSSIAN NOTICE TO IRRITATE THE GERMANS.

The exchange of news items between the combatants, with the intention of irritating, is a common' pleasantry in the trenches everywhere. We see here a message, written in German for the benefit of the enemy, on a notice-board found in a Russian trench in Galicia abandoned during the retreat. The intelligence reads: "Italy has declared war. Peace will be signed in Berlin."



TRENCH NEWS: A GERMAN NOTICE TO IRRITATE THE RUSSIANS.

The notice-board announcement here was intended as a German rejoinder to the Russian piece of news about Italy joining in the war, by communicating the intelligence of the reoccupation of Przemyśl to men of another Russian Army further north, in Poland. The announcement was written in Polish. Like the German official messages in general, it added a false statement as to prisoners made.



BEHIND THE GERMAN FIRING-LINE: A LAUNDRY AS A GERMAN BATH; A CHURCH AS A HOSPITAL; AND OTHER WAR-PHOTOGRAPHS.

These photographs afford some interesting glimpses into the life, and death, of the German soldier on active service, both in the Eastern and Western theatres of war. The first two indicate that he is as fond of his "tub" as is the British soldier. No. 1 shows the interior of a French laundry that has been converted into a bathing establishment for German troops. The baths are large enough, it will

be seen, to accommodate two occupants in each. In No. 2 the method is more primitive, a literal "tub" in the open air, and a bucket of water as shower-bath. Photograph No. 3 shows German officers in Galicia surveying the results of a battle. No. 4 shows a church in Belgium used by Germans as a hospital.—(Photos. by St. Stephen's Bureau, Sport and General, Newspaper Illustrations, and Universal.)

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SCALED AND STORMED BY BAREFOOTED ALPINI: THE PEAK OF MTE. NERO.

The peak of Monte Nero, on the left bank of the Upper Isonzo, will always be remembered in military history for the marvellous and heroic feat an Alpini battalion performed there. The summit was strongly held by the Austrians. The Alpini, starting in the dark, scaled the mountain-side barefooted, without a man falling out, and surprised the Austrians at daybreak, making 600 prisoners.—[Photo, by S. and G.]



READY FOR WORK ANYWHERE: THE CAMPAIGNING-KIT OF THE ITALIAN LINESMAN

The Italian Army has taken the field with its soldiers as completely equipped for campaigning as our own men, or any others, in the war. Weighing from 60 to 70 lb. including the rifle and 150 rounds of ammunition, the kit, as seen above, comprises, overcoat (rolled on the shoulders), extra pair of boots, knapsack with spare under-clothing, etc., canteen, and water-bottle.—[Photo, by S. and G.]



SCENE OF A GALLANT FIGHT BY ITALY'S BERSAGLIERI: ONE OF THE ISONZO BRIDGES SWEEPED AWAY BY THE FLOODED RIVER.

The melting of the Alpine snows and the persistent rainfall in the Isonzo valley during the greater part of June added enormously to the obstacles confronting General Cadorna's forces in opening their campaign on the eastern frontier. Owing to the melting of the snows and the continuous rains, the Isonzo River rose rapidly, and was for days a swirling torrent in flood, causing, at the light bridge across the

stream seen in our illustration, heavy loss of life among the battalions of Bersaglieri who had daringly made an advanced-guard crossing at the place. In the end, after making a bold fight for the possession of the further bank, the Bersaglieri had to retreat and recross the Isonzo to avoid being cut off in consequence of the bridge being in danger of being swept away.—[Photo. by S. and G.]

Y LINESMAN
baigning as our
and 150 rounds
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and G.]

Little Lives of Great Men.

XXVI.—LORD FISHER.

ADMIRAL of the Fleet Lord Fisher, our supreme naval strategist, of whose services the country was deprived by a lamentable irony of circumstances, but who has now, happily, been given another official post as Chairman of the new Inventions Board at the Admiralty, was born in 1841, and is the son of Captain W. Fisher, of the 78th Highlanders. He entered the Royal Navy in 1854. Thirty-one years later he had risen to the rank of Rear-Admiral, having been promoted Lieutenant in 1860, Commander in 1869, and Captain in 1874. He came into the service at the very moment of the Crimean War, and as a midshipman served in the *Baltic*, receiving the Baltic medal. In the subsequent war with China he served on board the *Highflyer*, the *Chesapeake*, and the *Furious*. In these operations he was present at the capture of Canton and the Peiho Forts, and was awarded the China medal, with the Canton and Taku clasps. In 1879 he acted as President of a Committee for the revision of "The Gunnery Manual of the Fleet." Three years later Captain Fisher commanded the *Inflexible* at the bombardment of Alexandria, where he landed with the Naval Brigade. It was he who adapted and made a success of the armoured train, an idea which had been foreshadowed by an experiment during the French siege of Paris (against the Commune) in May 1871. This device, now an accepted auxiliary of military power, is one of Fisher's memorable contributions to the science of war. He commanded his Egyptian armoured train



ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD FISHER, CHAIRMAN
OF THE NEW INVENTIONS BOARD.

Photograph by Beresford.

in many skirmishes with Arabi's rebels, and his exploits in that campaign won him the Egyptian medal with the Alexandria clasp, the Khedive's bronze star, and the Third Class of the Osmanieh. From 1886 to 1891 he was Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, and during his first year of service in that post he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria, which office he held until 1890. In the following year he became Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and held that position until January of 1891. Next year saw him appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Comptroller of the Navy. There he continued for six years, and in 1897 became Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indies Station, where he remained until 1899. In the latter year he was a Delegate to the Peace Conference at the Hague, and then went to the Mediterranean Station as Commander-in-Chief. From that he passed in 1902 to the office of Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and the next year saw him Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. After a year there he returned to Whitehall as First Sea Lord, and continued there until 1910. In 1912 he was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Oil Fuel. He was knighted in 1894, and raised to the Peerage in 1909. It is to Lord Fisher that we owe the present strength of the Navy, for he advocated through thick and thin the construction of a powerful Dreadnought fleet. After several months of war, Lord Fisher was recalled by public acclamation to the post of First Sea Lord. Great things were hoped of his return, but difficulties, not yet fully explained, led to his resignation.



A FORMER WAR-SECRETARY AS BRIGADE-COMMANDER: BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. E. B. SEELY, D.S.O.; AND HIS STAFF.

Colonel Seely, as he was known when Secretary for War, was promoted in February. Mr. Tennant said in the House of Commons: "The Member for the Ilkeston Division has been appointed to command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, the Cavalry Brigade composed of the 2nd King Edward's Horse and two regiments of Canadian Mounted Troops with Brigade Artillery. He served in command of

mounted troops in South Africa, and has commanded a Yeomanry Regiment. . . . He has been for six months on Sir John French's Staff." Our photograph was taken recently at Maresfield Park. The names are, from left to right (sitting): Capt. E. C. Jury, Brig.-Gen. Seely, Capt. Sir A. Sinclair, Bt. (A.D.C.); (standing): Capt. J. H. Haviland, Capt. Docherty, Lieut. J. C. MacDonnell (A.D.C.)—[Photo. by Collings.]



ITALY'S FIRST SEA-FIGHT IN THE ADRIATIC: THE HEROIC BATTLE OF THE DESTROYER "TURBINE" AGAINST AN AUSTRIAN SQUADRON.

Early on May 24, on the day after the declaration of war, an Austrian squadron, consisting of the light-cruiser "*Helgoland*," the "scout" "*Novara*," and the destroyers "*Scharföschütz*," "*Czepel*," "*Tatra*," and "*Lika*," with Torpedo-boat "No. 80," made a coast-raid between Venice and Barletta. An Italian squadron chased them off, and in the pursuit the Italian destroyer "*Turbine*" got out of touch with

her consorts, and was cut off by the enemy and surrounded. The "*Turbine*," single-handed, fought a desperate forty-minutes' fight. The "*Helgoland*," "*Scharföschütz*," and "*Czepel*" were severely damaged, and the "*Novara*" hit below the water-line, before the "*Turbine*" had to surrender, on the point of foundering, and with her Captain badly wounded.—[Sketch by an Eye-Witness.]



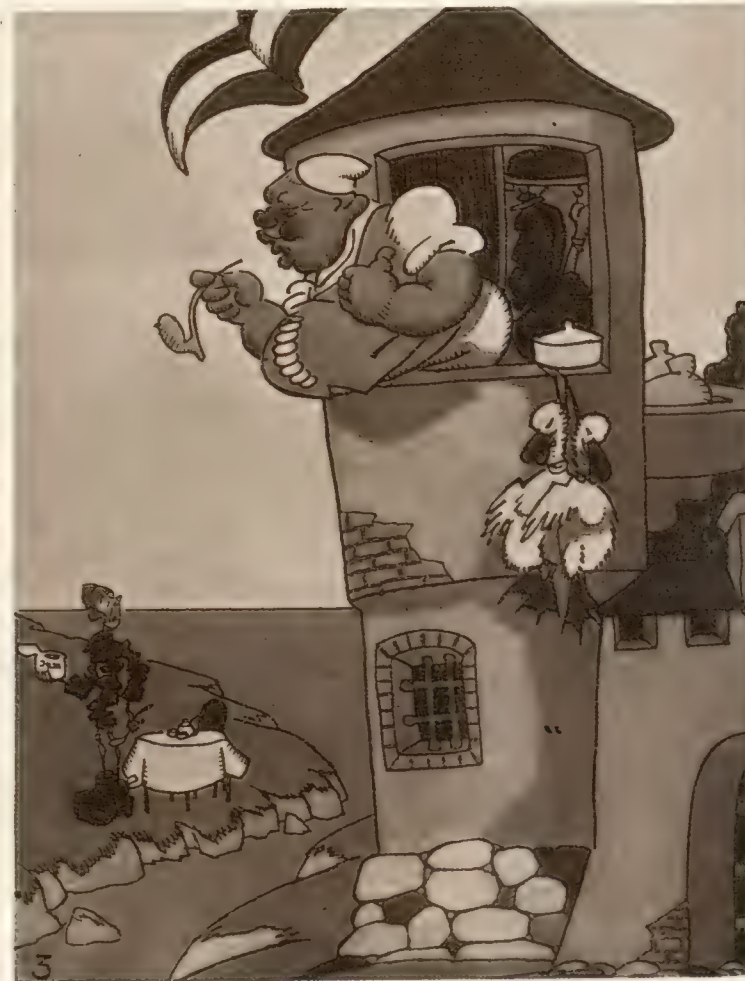
TORPEDOED BY AN AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE OFF POLA IN THE ADRIATIC: THE ITALIAN ARMOURED-CRUISER "AMALFI."

The "Amalfi" was torpedoed early on the morning of July 7. She sank within half-an-hour, the greater number of the crew being rescued by their own boats and the boats of other ships in company. Before giving the order to "abandon ship," the Captain called for cheers for the King and for Italy, responded to by the crew, who displayed splendid discipline, and stood drawn up on deck. The Captain

was the last to leave, letting himself down over the side of the vessel as she heeled over while sinking. The "Amalfi" was a cruiser of 10,118 tons and 22½-knots speed, completed in 1909. She had an 8-inch water-line armour-belt, and mounted four 10-inch and eight 7.5-inch guns, with a numerous anti-torpedo battery. Her crew numbered 700.—[Photo. by Barnett.]

SQUADRON.

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GERMAN ASSERTION THAT GERMANY IS WELL FED: THE SORT OF "STARVATION" BY WHICH SHE JUSTIFIED THE "LUSITANIA" CRIME.

The Germans first raised a great lamentation about our naval blockade, crying out that we were starving their children, and making this an excuse for sinking the "Lusitania," and other forms of frightfulness. Then they shifted their ground and began to crow that they were all living on the fat of the land. Next, they gloried in the supposed turning of the tables, suggesting that we are the people being

starved. These German photographs and cartoon illustrate the last two phases. No. 1 is entitled "The Effect of the English Starving-out policy: German Landsturmiers after ten months of war"; No. 2, "Hungry Germany"; No. 3, "The Starvation policy gone wrong." The starving Englishman says: "Are you not better off, Franz, dear rascal, remaining shut up in your hunger-tower?"



THE BELGIAN "TOMMY ATKINS" IN VERY "BRITISH" DRESS: THE NEW KHAKI UNIFORMS OF KING ALBERT'S TROOPS.

The recently raised battalions of the reorganised Belgian Army are being clothed in khaki uniforms of a pattern almost identical with that of the British Army, and wear caps practically identical in shape with those worn by our men. The wearing of gaiters in place of putties makes the main difference in the details of the general turn-out. The uniforms are manufactured in England, and the whole Belgian

Army is being supplied. As the Belgians are a very practical people and well posted in regard to the most serviceable materials and colours for men on active service, we may feel sure that "khaki" will sooner or later become almost, if not quite, the "only wear." For some time the cloth-mills of Yorkshire have been busy with Belgian orders.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

" CRIME.

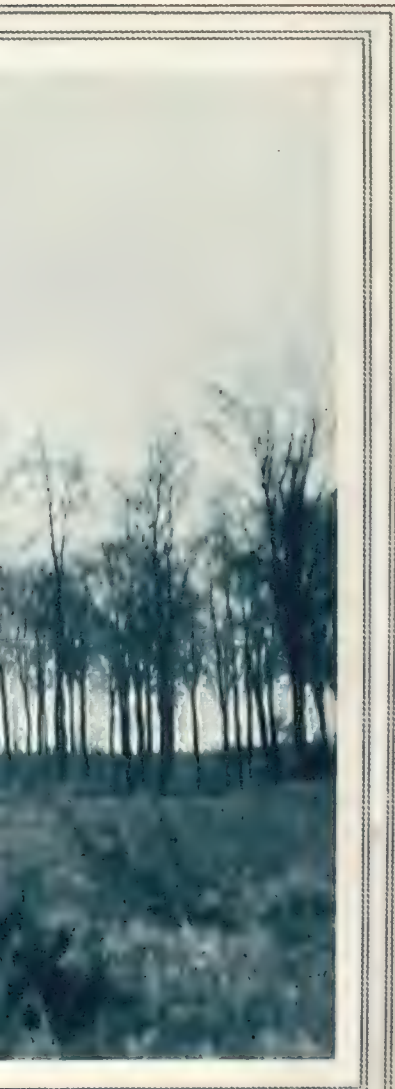
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THE BURSTING OF A "JACK JOHNSON" PHOTOGRAPHED: A REMARKABLE SNAPSHOT UNDER GERMAN SHELL-FIRE "SOMEWHERE" IN FLANDERS.

A "Jack Johnson," it is hardly necessary to say, is a large German shell so nicknamed. "The British soldier," writes Mr. John Buchan, "has his own terminology for the different kinds of shell—'Pip-squeak,' 'white swan,' 'mother,' 'grandmother,' 'Archie,' and many others." "Grandmother" is the largest British howitzer-shell, and "Archie" is the anti-aircraft gun. The men at the Dardanelles have

their own names for Turkish shells and guns, including "the jewel of Asia" and "Christians, arise!" "There are various kinds of headquarters," continues Mr. Buchan. "There is the pleasant house in a street of an ancient town. There is the château in a neglected park—a very common type—and for the Brigadier in the Hell of a fight there is the dug-out." A typical château is here seen.



"SOMEWHERE" IN FLANDERS.

"Jewel of Asia" and "Christians, arise!" chan. "There is the pleasant house in a walled park—a very common type—and for a typical château is here seen.



A SHELL-HOLE AS BATHING-POOL, AT RÉMÉREVILLE: AN ARTILLERY-MADE LAKE IN LORRAINE.

Shells from heavy guns make, of course, huge holes when they explode in the ground. That shown in our photograph has been filled by the rain, and is used as a bathing-pool. Rémeville is a village in Lorraine about ten miles east of Nancy and nine north-west of Lunéville. It has not figured much in recent *communiqués*, but a "Times" correspondent, describing recently the condition of that part of

the front, noted as a favourable sign of confidence in French victory that the inhabitants had returned to till their fields, and had obliterated "the disfiguring marks of the battles of August and September. They have practically disappeared. The ugly, gaping holes with which the whole country was pitted by the French '75's' and the German guns have been filled and smoothed over."—[Photo. by Meyer.]



ADVANCING ON RAFTS: THE RIVERS OF POLAND USED TO SUPPLEMENT THE RAILWAY LINES OF COMMUNICATION—RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS

A feature of the war on the Eastern front and in Poland of which comparatively little has been heard in the West, is the enormous use that has been made of the rivers as lines of supply and communication for the armies in the field. Both Germans and Russians have taken advantage of the highways thus afforded them by the wide and sluggish rivers which seam the face of the country with a network of waterways. The Vistula, the principal artery for the water-borne river-traffic of North-Eastern Europe, is navigable by tugs and

trading craft of reinforcements of Dantzig, serv



COMMUNICATION—RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS BEING TRANSPORTED TO THE FRONT BY WATER, UNDER COSSACK PROTECTION.—DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.

been made of the rivers as lines of the wide and sluggish rivers which Europe, is navigable by tugs and

trading craft of small draught from Cracow. The Vistula, with its eastern tributaries, has been an invaluable auxiliary in bringing up stores and artillery munitions, and also reinforcements as seen here. The immense timber-rafts of logs which are every summer a feature of Polish river life, as they drift downstream from the Carpathians to the wharves of Dantzig, serve as transport-craft in tow of river-steamers, while squads of Cossacks patrol the river-banks to prevent interruption by the enemy.



WEAPONS WITH WHICH GERMANY HAS SURPRISED ALL EUROPE: ENEMY MACHINE-GUNS CONCENTRATED FOR ACTION, IN RUSSIA.

The universal and extensive employment of machine-guns by the Germans on every possible opportunity, and their skilful method of systematically massing them in brigades for semi-independent action, have been decided surprises of the war. In regard to that, indeed, it would certainly seem that all the other Powers—the Allied armies, at any rate—have been taken at a serious disadvantage. As is well

known now, the Germans were hard at work for some time before the war organising and practising a regular system of field-tactics with machine-guns *en masse*. Schools of instruction, specially planned for the training of officers and men in machine-gun battlefield tactics, were established at central points, for neighbouring garrisons, in every Army Corps district throughout Germany.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



POWERFUL WEAPONS DESIGNED TO HIT HARD AT LONG RANGE: A RUSSIAN HEAVY GUN IN ACTION.

The Russian artillery has been entirely reorganised and practically completely re-armed during the past ten years, profiting by the experience gained during the war with Japan, in Manchuria. The special features and details of the new weapons have been kept back from foreign knowledge as far as possible. Experience of the Krupp spy system having been gained, very little about them was allowed to be

known outside the Russian gun-factories, and less still leaked out across the Russian frontiers, before the war, except that the guns were mainly modelled on the French artillery pieces of corresponding calibres, with certain home-suggested modifications. Mobility combined with the capacity of throwing the heaviest projectile practicable was the governing idea.—[Photo. by C.N.]



THE "ALBATROSS" FORCED ASHORE BY THE RUSSIANS: THE GERMAN CRUISER, WITH FLAG HALF-WAY DOWN, AGROUND ON GOTHLAND.

The Russian official statement regarding the naval action in the Baltic on July 2 said: "This morning, parallel with the Oestergarn lighthouse on the east coast of the Island of Gothland, our cruisers encountered in the fog two of the enemy's light-cruisers and some torpedo-boats, and engaged in battle with them. At 9 a.m. a German cruiser, badly damaged, lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other

cruiser with the torpedo-boats made off." The "Albatross" is a mine-laying cruiser of 2200 tons, with a crew of 225. The German Admiralty said: "Our weak forces attempted to draw the Russian vessels within range of other German ships. . . . After two hours' heavy fighting against four armoured cruisers, the 'Albatross,' owing to several hits, was obliged to run aground in a sinking condition."



GERMAN WOUNDED AND SURVIVORS OF THE "ALBATROSS" AFTER THE BALTIC FIGHT: ASHORE, AMONG SWEDISH SOLDIERS AND PEASANTS.

The German Admiralty stated in its account of the naval action in the Baltic on July 2, when the German mine-laying cruiser "Albatross" had to run ashore in a sinking condition on the island of Gothland: "Twenty-one on board were killed and twenty-seven wounded. The wounded are being well cared for by Swedish officials and the population." The dead were buried in the little churchyard of

Oestergarn, and the wounded were removed to hospital at a village named Roma. The ship was placed under a guard and the crew were interned. The Russian Government afterwards "expressed its sincere regret to the Swedish Government for the dropping of a shell in territorial waters." The accident was due to fog and clouds of smoke emitted by German torpedo-boats making accurate firing difficult.

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2200 tons,
the Russian
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condition."



ONE OF THE DEEDS AT THE DARDANELLES, BY MEN OF "THE IMMORTAL 29TH DIVISION," THAT "MAY HAVE STIRRED THE GHOST OF HOMER TO

When deeds of surpassing and matchless heroism, such as those achieved by our men in the Dardanelles Expedition, have been done and are being done, so to speak, by the hundred day after day, it would be invidious, and, indeed, really impossible, to particularise, or draw comparisons, or venture to say that any one exploit is better than any other. The brilliant incident illustrated above must therefore be taken as

typical of the fearless, unhesitating way in which our men face the enemy in their attacks, and also of the stubborn way in which the Turks hold their ground in defence. It was on the evening of June 19, when the Turks by a sudden and fierce attack had managed to effect a lodgment in what Sir Ian Hamilton in his report describes as "an awkward salient," captured by us on June 4, and held successfully until the 19th.

SING THEIR

To tell the story
"For some time
Worcesters, led by
Turks. Of the 1



THE GHOST OF HOMER TO
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 and held successfully until the 19th.



SING THEIR VALOUR": THE 5TH ROYAL SCOTS AND THE WORCESTERS RECAPTURING A TRENCH, WHEN THE ENEMY FOUGHT EVEN WITH STONES.

To tell the story of the recapture, in continuation, in the words of the British Commander-in-Chief himself:
 "For some time there was great difficulty in recovering this, but the 5th Royal Scots and a company of the
 Worcesters, led by Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, of the former regiment, made a glorious attack and drove out the
 Turks. Of the Royal Scots one can say nothing but that they are Edinburgh Territorials, brought in by the

fortune of war to make the twelfth regiment of the immortal 29th Division, whose deeds since April 25 may
 have stirred the ghost of Homer to sing their valour." How desperately the Turks resisted, "the enemy fought
 even with stones and sticks and fists," the illustration shows; but, in spite of their stubborn courage, their
 efforts were unavailing, and the survivors were cleared out or made prisoners.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.]



FATEFUL MOMENTS OF IAN HAMILTON'S "ILIAD": THE "RIVER CLYDE" RUNNING ASHORE, AND LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS BEING TOWED TO "W" BEACH.

Sir Ian Hamilton has described vividly the beaching of the "River Clyde," and the landing of the Lancashire Fusiliers, than which "no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved." Our photographs are described by the sender thus: (1) "The old collier 'River Clyde,' with about 2000 soldiers on board, starting on her run ashore"; (2) "The 'River Clyde' nearly in. On extreme right is 'V' Beach with

smoke rising from shots from the covering ship (in foreground); two strings of boats full of troops are being towed in by picket-boats"; (3) "Taken a few moments later. The old fort at Sedd-ul Bahr shows up well. On left are two shrapners (shrapnel-shells) bursting over the first string of boats"; (4) "One of the first lots being towed into 'W' Beach. Only just light. Lancashire Fusiliers in these."



"NEARLY ALL THE LITTLE DARK THINGS ARE DEAD TURKS": A CORPSE-STREWN BATTLEFIELD IN GALLIPOLI BEFORE AN ALLIED TRENCH.

In their attacks upon the British and French lines in Gallipoli, the Turks have suffered heavily. The sender of this photograph (a member of the Allied forces) writes of it: "The firing was going on about half a mile further on, just over the ridge. This is one of the reserve trenches and occupied (you can see one man). In the field are the signs of an unsuccessful Turkish night-attack. Nearly all the little

dark things are dead Turks. Altogether there were well over 100." Sir Ian Hamilton describes such a night-attack and its result. "All brigades," he writes, "reported great numbers of dead Turks in front of their lines. . . . During the day, the enemy remained quiet, burying his dead under a Red Crescent flag, a work with which we did not interfere."

" BEACH.

of troops are
Sedd-ul Bahr
of boats";
s in these."



A TURK'S KINDNESS TO "THE HARMLESS, NECESSARY CAT": FEEDING HOMELESS PUSSIES IN CHANAK AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

Some Turks, it appears, have a soft spot in their hearts for animals, notwithstanding the treatment meted out some years ago to the pariah dogs of Constantinople. This feeding of the homeless cats of Chanak, a town on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles at the Narrows, is an example of the Turk's better nature in this respect. "The harmless, necessary cat" has suffered much from the war in

various parts of the world, particularly in towns and villages which have come under bombardment, or have been the scene of fighting, and from which the inhabitants have consequently fled. There was a pleasant story from Ypres not long ago about a British officer who crawled into some ruined buildings to rescue a cat, and was undeterred in his work of mercy when the frightened animal bit him.



ANTI-SHELL-FUMES RESPIRATORS FOR THE ENEMY AT THE DARDANELLES: TURKISH ARTILLERYMEN IN ACTION WITH A KRUPP COAST-DEFENCE GUN.
 This illustration (reproduced from a German paper) claims to be a sketch by a German war-artist at the Dardanelles. It shows a heavy Krupp coast-defence gun, in one of the forts of the Narrows, in action during the naval bombardment of March 18. As far as is known, while most of the Dardanelles fort-guns are of 9.4-inch and 11-inch calibre, firing shells weighing 420 lb. and 660 lb., there are a number of 14-inch Krupps, firing shells of 1320 lb., mounted during the past two years on certain of the works at the instance of the German military mission to Turkey after the war with Italy. The respirators that the Turkish gunners are seen wearing should be noted. The Turks are brave enough; but their artillery is by no means always perfection.

HOW IT WORKS: XXVI.—THE MACHINE RIFLE.

THE extraordinary efficiency of the best machine-guns has encouraged inventors to investigate the possibilities of a lighter form to be easily carried and operated by one man.

Amongst the best weapons of this type now in use may be placed the Lewis Automatic Machine-gun (which is largely used in the British and Belgian trenches, and with which the aeroplanes of these two forces are

armed) and the Hotchkiss "mitrailleuse portative" used by our French Allies. Both these arms may be termed automatic rifles, in that they are light enough to be moved by one man; though the Lewis—which, complete with its tripod, weighs slightly less than thirty pounds—is the lighter of the two, and can be fired from the shoulder by a powerful man without the support of a tripod or other barrel-rest.

The mechanism of both these guns is operated by a portion of the propelling gas and not by the recoil, as in some other makes; and, although these two models vary in detail, the broad principle employed is the same, and is as follows—

A detachable magazine loaded with a number of cartridges (47 in the Lewis) is attached to a suitable fixing on the barrel near its after end, the first cartridge being fed from the magazine into the firing-chamber by the first forward movement of the firing-pin, which is, however, arrested before the striker reaches the cartridge unless the trigger is held back. When

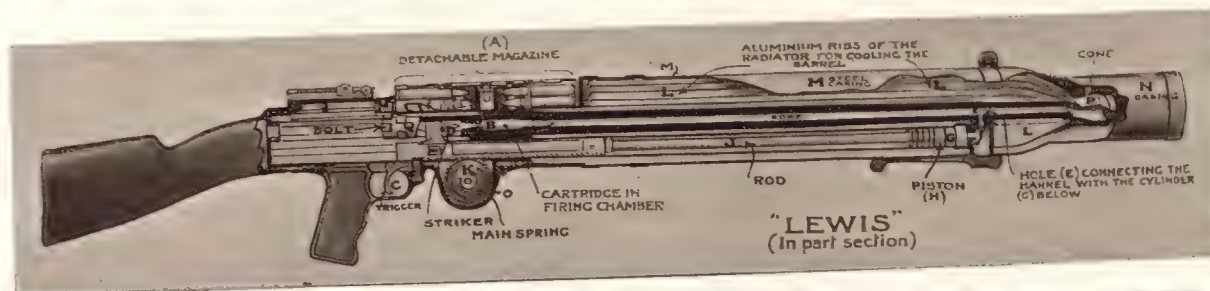
the trigger is pressed, the striker, carried forward by the mainspring, explodes the cartridge in position in the firing-chamber. Before the bullet leaves the barrel, under the influence of the gas-pressure, it uncovers a hole connecting the barrel with a cylinder below, lying parallel with it, and a portion of the gas passes into the lower cylinder, driving back the piston, and, with it, the rod against the pressure of the mainspring. This movement of the rod re-cocks the gun, throws out the exploded cartridge-case, and during the early stage of its return journey, under the main-

spring's influence, transfers a live cartridge from the magazine to the chamber.

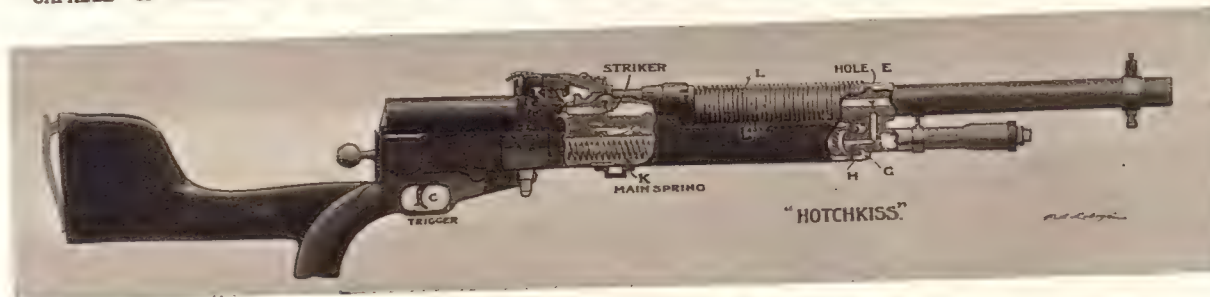
If the gunner lets go of the trigger the firing ceases, and the gun remains cocked until the trigger is again pressed; if, however, he keeps a continuous pressure on the trigger, the weapon continues to fire until all the cartridges in the magazine are exhausted, the rate of continuous fire being as high as 440 rounds per minute in the case of the Lewis gun, including the interval occupied by

replacing empty magazines with loaded ones. The dissipation of the intense heat developed by the almost continuous combustion of explosive charges in the barrel of the machine-gun presents a somewhat difficult problem, and failure to accomplish this efficiently causes the barrel to become red-hot and prematurely to explode the incoming cartridge. The barrels of the Lewis and the Hotchkiss guns are both cooled by means of ribs which radiate the heat into the atmosphere.

[Continued opposite.]



CAPABLE OF FIRING 440 ROUNDS A MINUTE: THE LEWIS AUTOMATIC MACHINE-RIFLE—A LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

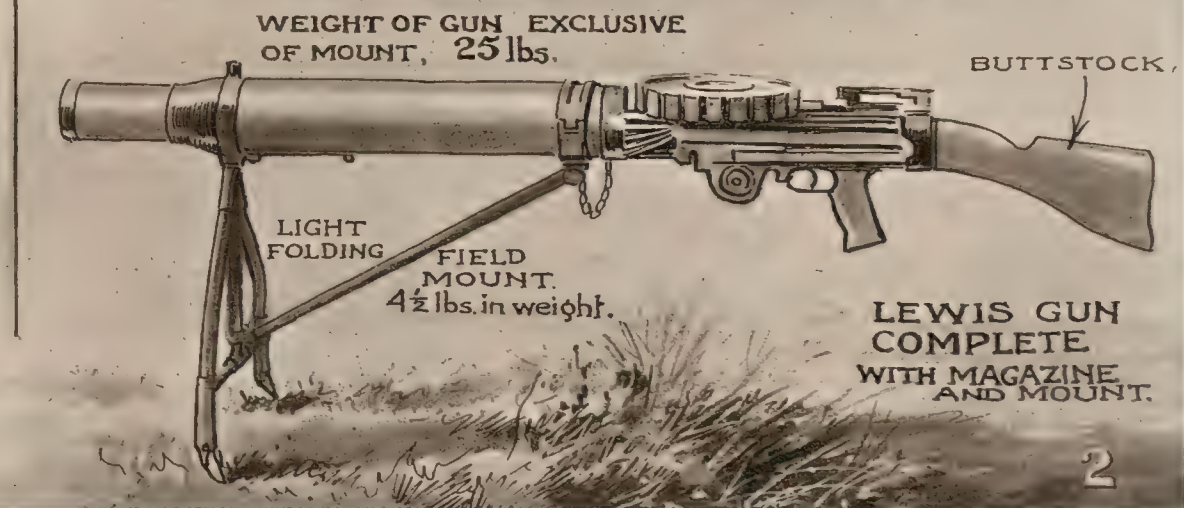


BY THE MAKERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY'S MACHINE-GUNS: A HOTCHKISS "MITRAILLEUSE PORTATIVE" (AUTOMATIC MACHINE-RIFLE) SHOWN IN PART SECTION.

Drawn by W. B. Robinson.



1 LEWIS GUN
AS MOUNTED ON
AEROPLANE.



THE HOTCHKISS

Continued. HOW IT WORKS: TWO TYPES OF AUTOMATIC MACHINE-RIFLE—THE LEWIS GUN AND THE HOTCHKISS "MITRAILLEUSE PORTATIVE."

The mainspring of the Hotchkiss gun takes the form of an ordinary coil-spring acting in compression situated in the cylinder underneath the barrel; whilst the same unit in the Lewis is a spring of the type used for the mainspring of a watch, but naturally of a much greater power. This spring is coiled up in a circular case attached to the gun just in front of the trigger, in a position sufficiently far from

the barrel to be unaffected by the heat, and, consequently, in no danger of losing its temper from overheating. The Hotchkiss mainspring acts directly on the piston-rod, which it surrounds: whilst the Lewis is coupled to its rod by a rack and pinion. The magazine of the Lewis gun is circular, the 47 cartridges with which it is loaded lying radially in two layers, their bullets pointing to the centre.

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WHERE NEW GUNS FOR THE FRENCH ARTILLERY ARE TESTED: MESSRS. SCHNEIDER'S ORDNANCE PRACTICE-GROUND AT HARFLEUR.

The works of Messrs. Schneider, the famous French gun-makers, are not, like those of Krupp, at Essen, all in one place. Messrs. Schneider have many factories in various parts of France, including those at Le Creusot, at Le Havre, and at Bourges. They also have four ordnance practice-grounds—two near Le Creusot, and two near Harfleur, where guns are tested both for land and sea purposes. In all, at

these four practice-grounds, some 20,000 cannon-shots are fired every year. The Harfleur ground, which is close to the gun-factory, has a flat field of fire some ten miles long. At the battery emplacements are gun-platforms of various types for testing guns under all sorts of conditions, grooved, oscillating, and so on, and made of different materials, as macadam, sand, *pavé*, or concrete. A covered observation-

[Continued opposite.]



Continued. WHERE NEW FRENCH GUNS ARE TESTED: THE LANGONAND PRACTICE-GROUND OF THE CIE DES FORGES ET ACIÉRIES DE LA MARINE.

gallery (shown in the left-hand photograph) with a row of batteries beneath it, commands a view of the whole field of fire. In the foreground is a heavy gun of the type used for coast defence. Beyond are some field-guns. Marks are fixed at intervals of fifty metres to indicate exact distances, and there are also various targets, such as walls of brick or concrete, armoured shelters, and temporary fortifica-

tions, on which the effect of explosive shells can be observed. A railway track runs the whole length of the ground, and is used for conveying materials and ammunition. The other photograph shows a somewhat smaller practice-ground at Langonand, belonging to the Compagnie des Forges et Acieries de la Marine.—[Photos. by Boyer.]

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THE KIND OF GROUND THE ALLIES HAVE TO FIGHT IN IN THE CAMEROON: MAKING A CLEARING TO LAND TROOPS.

The *terrain* in which the British and French troops in the Cameroon are fighting consists largely of dense forest and creeks winding among mangrove swamps, such as that here illustrated. The photograph, which is dated September 26 last, is thus described by the sender, a member of the Jausoki Expedition: "The mangrove swamp which prevented us landing. The carriers are trying to clear a path. We got

stuck on the mud for about nine hours just here." The vessels engaged were the "Alligator" and the "Crocodile." An official Press Bureau report of the Cameroon operations at the time stated: "On September 27, following upon a bombardment by his Majesty's ships, the towns of Duala and Bonaberi surrendered unconditionally to an Anglo-French force under Brigadier-General C. M. Dobell."



THE WIZARD OF THE AIR AT WAR: COMMENDATORE MARCONI AS CHIEF OF THE WIRELESS DEPARTMENT, ITALIAN ARMY.

It is sixteen years since Marconi established wireless communication between France and England. Those sixteen years have seen a record of unbroken progress, and the system, invaluable in time of peace, is proving equally invaluable in war. The appointment of Commendatore Marconi as Chief of the Wireless Department of the Italian Army has been hailed with enthusiasm. Marconi has many ties with Great

Britain; his mother was an Irishwoman, and in 1905 he married another Irishwoman, the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, half-sister of Baron Inchiquin. The master of "wireless" established it for public use in transmitting Transatlantic messages in 1907, and in 1909 he received the Nobel Prize for Physics. The Hon. Mrs. Marconi is a Lady-in-Waiting to H.M. the Queen of Italy.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]

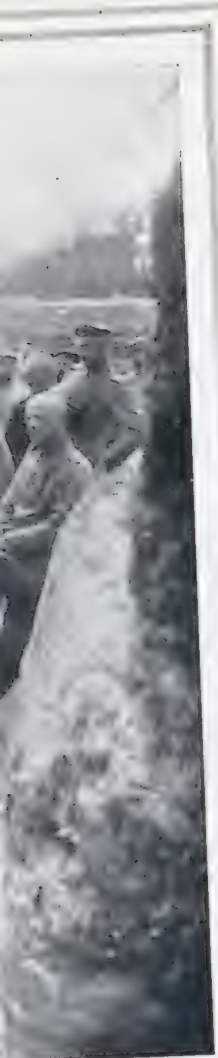
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TRENCH ARCHITECTURE FOR ALL SEASONS: OFFICERS' SUMMER AND WINTER QUARTERS.
 The war has greatly developed the art of trench construction. Our photograph shows officers' quarters in the trenches in Northern France. On the left are the subterranean winter quarters, while the summer quarters, on the right, are on a higher level, with a flight of steps, door, and window. They are said to be pleasant, cool, and noticeable for their solidity and finish.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



BUILT IN TIERS: THE ELABORATE CONSTRUCTION OF A GERMAN TRENCH.
 This photograph gives a good idea of the elaborate plan on which the German trenches are constructed. Above the ground-level is a platform which can be used either for standing to fire, or as a seat for the men resting. For the men standing on it, again, there is a ledge for them to rest their arms on while firing through loopholes in the sand-bag parapet. [Photo. by Universal.]



GERMAN TRENCH.
Trenches are constructed
to fire, or as a seat for
men to rest their arms on
by Universal.]



GERMAN SKILL IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF DEFENCES: A PARTY OF THE ENEMY FIRING BEHIND A BARRICADE OF LOGS.

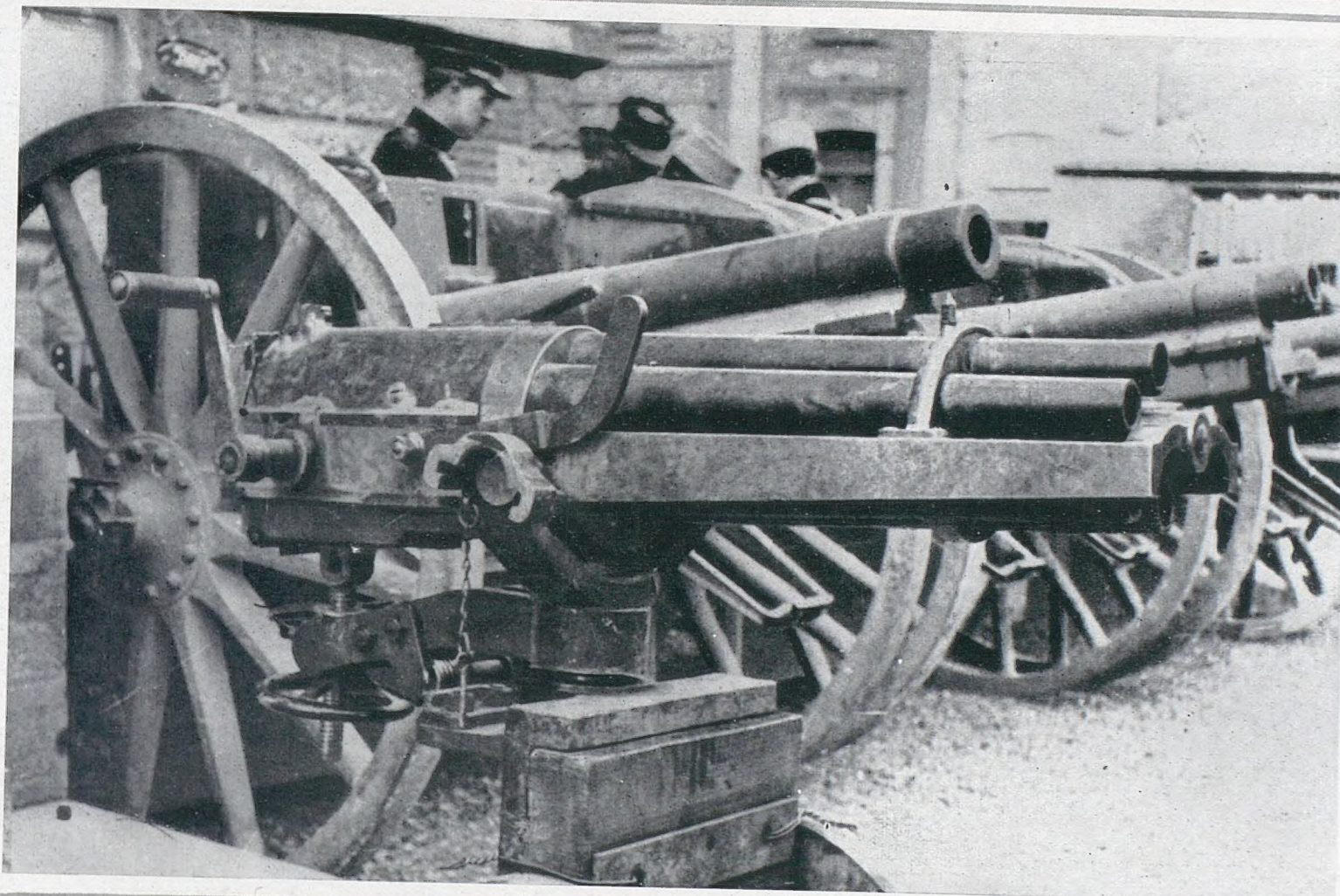
The Germans carry out the construction of trenches and other field-works with the thoroughness that is characteristic of all their proceedings. Sir John French in his recent despatch bore witness more than once to the strength of their defence-works. For example, after describing how the 8th Division of the Fourth Corps captured the first line of German trenches about Rougemont, and some localities beyond,

he continues: "It was soon found, however, that the position was much stronger than had been anticipated, and that a more extensive artillery preparation was necessary to crush the resistance offered by the enemy's numerous fortified posts." In the photograph, the second figure from the right is an officer. Further left, a man kneeling is filling his rifle-magazine with cartridges.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



"I HAVE ONLY DONE MY DUTY": SERGT. MICHAEL O'LEARY, V.C., AT THE DEMONSTRATION IN HIS HONOUR IN HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park has rarely seen a more enthusiastic demonstration than that of the half-million who gathered on Saturday to honour the brave Irishman, Sergt. Michael O'Leary, V.C., and greet him with "Cead Mille Failthe!" (a hundred thousand welcomes) on his winning the Victoria Cross. Sergt. O'Leary, who was introduced by "Tay Pay" O'Connor, M.P. (here seen with him), is as modest as he is brave, and only the duty of making a recruiting speech induced him to be so fêted. "I have done nothing more," said he, "than any other man at the front would do if he got the chance. . . . I am one of the lucky ones." The famous Irish Guardsman, it will be recalled, won his Victoria Cross for wonderful gallantry displayed at Cuinchy.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



A REVOLVER-CANNON! THE GERMAN MINENWERFER'S COMPANION-IN-ARMS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

The "Revolver-Cannon," of which we see specimens here, among French trophies captured during the fighting of the last two months, offer yet another instance of the fertility and the Satanic ingenuity of the German mind in regard to the invention of weapons of war. Mention has been made of the employment of such pieces in the defence of the celebrated Labyrinth, and it is interesting to see what one of

the latest German man-killing devices is like. The barrels are rotated by means of the handle seen on the right of the near gun (to the left of the photograph), the piece keeping up a continuous stream of shells which are directed with varying elevation and lateral spread of fire by automatic mechanism.—[Photographic Service of the French Army.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XV.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 2/4TH LONDON FIELD AMBULANCE R.A.M.C.

In the Back Row (standing at a higher elevation), left to right: Corpl. F. G. Saunders, Corpl. A. Scott, Corpl. H. F. Harris, Lce-Corpl. F. C. Westoby, Lce-Corpl. J. S. Bicknell, Lce-Corpl. F. L. Kavanagh, Lce-Corpl. E. S. Radmore; Second Row (standing), left to right: Sergt. J. A. Rambout, Sergt. F. G. Baxter, Sergt. E. W. Fry, Sergt. A. P. Ford, Sergt. C. R. Wellum, Sergt. S. Porter, Corpl. H. C. McCollin, Corpl. A. McAdam, Corpl. C. F. Stanton, Corpl. H. Hodgson, Corpl. C. Cutress, Sergt. R. J. Humphries; Third Row (seated), left to right: Sergt. H. E. Romaine, Staff-Sergt. H. Olive, QM., Sergt. W. C. Rule,

Sergt.-Major P. J. Perry, Staff-Sergt. A. J. Arnold, Sergt. H. Hubbard, Sergt. J. Vaughan; Front Row (on ground), left to right: Lce-Corpl. F. Tozer, Corpl. J. Hulme, Corpl. A. Thraves, Lce-Corpl. W. P. Stephens. There are seven London Field Ambulances in the "Army List," six designated as Field Ambulances, and one as a Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance. The seven were organised before the war as part of the Territorial Force, but each has had during the twelvemonth now nearing its completion an additional unit attached, making the actual number of the London Field Ambulances fourteen.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XV.—OFFICERS OF THE 2/4TH LONDON FIELD AMBULANCE R.A.M.C.

The officers standing are (reading from left to right): Lieut. G. B. Pritchard, Lieut. A. G. Thompson (attached), Lieut. B. E. T. Randall (Transport Officer), and Lieut. L. Price Harris: Seated, in front, are (reading from left to right): Lieut. G. R. Baynes (Quartermaster), Major T. B. Layton, M.D., and Lieut. A. R. Spencer, M.D. The 4th London Field Ambulance, which comprises a 1st and 2nd unit, forms part of the 2nd London R.A.M.C. (Territorial Division), and its permanent headquarters are at the School of Ambulance, Brookhill Road, Woolwich. The London Territorial Branch of the R.A.M.C. is very com-

pletely organised with, in addition to the field ambulances, four General Hospitals (two to each of the London Divisions), two Sanitary Service Companies (one per Division), two Casualty Clearing Stations, and two Schools of Instruction. The headquarters of these are concentrated at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, S.W. Whether any of the London Field Ambulances are at the front has not been disclosed. Sir John French, in his despatch of May 15, expresses "warm admiration of the admirable manner in which all branches" are doing their work.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

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FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XV.—MEN OF THE 2/4TH LONDON FIELD AMBULANCE R.A.M.C. UNDER TRAINING.

"The medical units at the front," says Sir John French in his recent despatch, "were frequently exposed to the enemy's fire. . . . At all times the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and nurses carried out their duties with fearless bravery and great devotion to the welfare of the sick and wounded." We see a Territorial R.A.M.C. unit (of which a number are at the front) under training.

Photograph No. 1 shows a field-kitchen at meal-time. No. 2 shows a wounded man being tended on the field; and No. 3, a "case" being passed over a hedge to an ambulance in the adjoining lane. No. 4 shows a sufferer on his arrival at a temporary hospital base being removed from his stretcher and placed under a canvas screen until he can be attended to.—[Photos. by S. and G.]